

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JAMES SIMPSON**.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
JMS & WLS-wly

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house. feb26 w&t-wly

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
feb22 w&t-wly

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan1 w&t-wly

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec1 w&t-wly

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec2 t-w&w

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
apr7 w&t-wly

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street. may19 t

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPBURG, KY.  
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
jan14 wly

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
**CLAY & MONROE**  
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided  
to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-  
ington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe.  
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention.  
apr7 w&t-wly

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the  
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgment of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States, and as Commissioner un-  
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
nov15 t

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tend-  
ers his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner. sep1 w&t-wly

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records. sep2 w&t-wly

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of  
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
No Fit No Sale. oct6 w&t-wly

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. nov27 w&t-wly

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Public Meeting in Todd County.  
ELKTON, Ky., August 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the Russellville Herald:—  
DEAR SIR: We had a large and enthusias-  
tic meeting at Elkton, Tenn., on the 19th inst., in  
our town hall. Representatives were sent  
from every district in the county.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. A. Russell, who called Mr. M. J. Alexander to the Chair, and G. C. Christian and B. F. Butler were chosen to act as Secretaries. Mr. J. A. Russell then, at the suggestion of the Chairman, stated in a few very eloquent and pointed remarks the object of the meeting. G. Terry then addressed the meeting in a few very beautiful and forcible remarks, and then suggested that a committee, to be composed of gentlemen from the several districts of Todd County, be appointed to draft resolutions; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to-wit: S. W. Kennedy, Jas. A. Russell, Judge G. Terry, Col. R. E. Glenn, G. H. Butler, W. A. Gibson, B. R. Hester, E. T. Porter, Capt. Ed. Small, Dr. Thurston, Reuben Bradley, John Y. Fox, C. M. Day, F. M. Pepper, G. W. Cash, A. J. Kenner, N. Burns, J. H. Salmon, and J. C. McGeehee. The committee retired, and afterwards reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The deplorable condition of our country has rendered it, in our judgment, necessary that the citizens of each neighbor-  
hood should organize themselves into bodies for the mutual protection of life, liberty, and property; we the Southern Right party in Todd County, do form ourselves into an association for each other's protection—adopting the following principles as the basis of our action:

1. Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Kentucky—a sovereignty always faithful to the compact which she entered into with the other States, and always strictly sustaining the Constitution—we are loyal to the General Government to the full extent of its limited and specified powers, and devoted to the Union which was founded in love, on the basis of its creators, and ratified by the several States.

2. Resolved, That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness, and the security and protection of property. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in any manner they may think proper.

Resolved, That we recognize nowhere, nor does it exist, either in a republic or in the President, or even in the largest majority, absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of freemen.

4. Resolved, That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution, and those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the plea of necessity to preserve the former, are enemies to both, and should be resisted by all good citizens.

5. Resolved, That this Union being founded on the consent of the States and the good will of the people, cannot be preserved by the sword, and a continuance of this unholy war must result in its permanent dissolution; wherefore we are for peace.

6. Resolved, That we honestly believe the awful responsibility of the present war, the great sacrifice of valuable lives, the lavish and foolish waste of treasure, the deadly blow struck at our prosperity, as a people, are justly chargeable to Northern agitators, urged on by a sectional party, and assisted by an "unfit President, incompetent Cabinet, and corrupt Congress."

7. Resolved, That we cling with great tenacity to the neutral position of Kentucky as enunciated by our Governor, and are opposed to compromising it by furnishing men and means to carry on the war, a part of the wicked purposes of which is to subjugate the seceded States—which, if persisted in, will utterly ruin our country.

8. Resolved, That we view with suspicion and well grounded jealousy the arming of one part of the citizens of the State to the utter exclusion of others, and call upon the party in power to know what they mean by it.

9. Resolved, That we are in favor of the recognition of the Independence of the Southern Confederacy.

10. Resolved, That the present civil war, which Abraham Lincoln is waging upon sovereign States is also an unconstitutional, inhuman and unjust, and unless speedily checked, must end in the complete overthrow of liberty, and in the establishment of a military despotism.

11. Resolved, That the bold declaration of the President in his Message, that the States are not sovereign, and that they are the mere creatures of the Federal Government, dependent on that Government for whatever reserved rights they may enjoy, is at war with all the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, and, if maintained, will result in the destruction of all our Republican institutions.

On motion of Mr. Russell, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Russellville Herald, and Kentucky Yeoman.

After speeches from several gentlemen, the meeting then adjourned.

M. G. ALEXANDER, President.  
G. C. CHRISTIAN, } Secretaries.  
B. F. BUTLER, }

**Neutrality—A Move in the Right Direction.**  
We have been informed, that quite a number of gentlemen of this city, leaders of the Union party, have, since the movement on the part of Lincoln and his friends, in this State, to violate the neutrality, expressed themselves in terms of strong disapprobation with reference to that course of policy; and assert that they will ally themselves to that portion of our people who have determined to adhere to the neutrality, and if they must fight, will fall into the ranks of those who will assist in its maintenance.

Looking to this end, therefore, a consultation was held between Col. Caleb Walton and W. W. Trimble, Esqs. on the part of the Union party, and Gen. David and W. W. Cleary, Esqs. on the part of the States Rights men, and after a free interchange of views, it was found that there was no clash of opinion as to the necessity of adherence and maintenance of neutrality. These gentlemen cannot be changed from Unionists into coercionists, nor can they be driven from the position of neutrality which the people of the State agreed so unanimously to sustain. It has given us peace and quiet, and the people will never change their position, to satisfy the few men in their party who are anxious to obtain office in Lincoln's army, and that army to be made up of men from the ranks of the Union party.

We have also been informed that a meeting will be held in Paris, composed of gentlemen from both parties, from Lexington, Nicholasville, Covington, Falmouth, Cynthiana, and Paris, for the purpose of giving expression of their sentiments with reference to the proposed invocation upon the laws of the State of Kentucky. We hope the move will prove successful.—Cynthiana News.

## Irrefragable Principles.

The oath of naturalization binds the adopted citizen to nothing more than the native citizen is already bound, nor by any higher obligation.

2. The aggregate of the people of every organized community are bound to their existing government not absolutely, but conditionally.

3. If a government is turned into a tyranny, and oppress any organized political community, whether the whole or one part of the entire country, as Belgium was a part of the United Provinces—the organized community thus oppressed has the right to resist, and, if need be, to throw off that government, and choose another.

4. The judgment whether the justifying case of oppression has occurred is a political judgment, which every organized political community has to decide for itself, on its own responsibility, and at its own risk.

5. Every State of the late United States was an organized political community—a *communitas perfecta*, in the sense indicated, because every State had its Governor, Legislature, Judiciary, and its local sovereignty, extending to jurisdiction over life and property.

6. There is no room for theological dogmatism in regard to the different political positions that men have taken in different parts of the country. The question at issue belongs to the decisions of political judgment.

**ROBB & DEHONEY**  
Have just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.**  
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH**  
And to prompt time buyers.  
apr13 w&t-wly

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the 1st fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by *Beyer and Cullen*, on Main Street, opposite to the *Mansion House*, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.  
JMS & WLS-wly

**W. H. KEENE,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

**OLD BOURBON WHISKY.**  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

**Cigars.**  
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Egnes" and "Compania."

**Garden Seeds.**  
A full assortment of Perkins, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

**Groceries.**  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

**Flour and Meal.**  
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

**Family Supplies.**  
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortment and with great care.

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles,**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Tooth Brushes,**  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Combs,**  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Hair Brushes,**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Dental Preparations.**  
Consisting of Tooth Pasts, Tooth Paste Powder, etc., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Dog Grass Brushes,**  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fancy Soaps.**  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fine Toilet Bottles,**  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Perfumery.**  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Handkerchief Extracts.**  
The genuine *RAY* of any climate, and of a variety of others, make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Everything.**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Frangipanni Sachels,**  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,**  
COVINGTON, KY.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,  
AND  
Cement for Chimneys, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, etc., etc.

**SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!**  
CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TROMSØ MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of gonorrhea, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.  
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.  
Direct to Dr. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.  
mar22 wly

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**T. G. WATERS,**  
THOS. G. WATERS, WATER, & CO.  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES,**  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar22 w&t-wly

**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**WE** are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of hand-made  
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Cornices, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting, Shades, Stair Rods, Shade Trimmings, Grub Cloths, Green Baize, Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarps, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
aui3 w&t-wly

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**EXECUTE** in the highest style of the art, every order at *ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.*  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.  
GEO. H. CARTY.....R. L. TALBOTT  
aui3 w&t-wly

**CARY & TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c. 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.  
mar22 w&t-wly

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Third streets, Louisville, Kentucky? Because J. G. BLENKOE keeps a first class house at moderate prices.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
aug2 w&t-wly

**STOP THREE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.  
When you call on Louisville stop there.

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.  
Price on Ten Cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

**ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatment on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.**

**DR. DUNN'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR**, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.

Address  
Consulting Surgeon DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily  
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.  
aug16 w&t-wly

**"RENEWED HATS"**—another new and elegant style of soft hats.  
KEENON & GIBBONS.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Old Park Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
mar29 w&t-wly

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
MILITARY GOODS,  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.  
Furnished at short Notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.  
apr24 w&t-wly

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Fancy Goods, Toys,  
CHINA, BASKETS,  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
apr19 w&t-wly

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS.

**And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,**  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 16 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
sep29 w&t-wly

**Commission House.**  
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**RECEIVE AND SELL** Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Beans, Bulk Meal, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

**Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.**  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meal and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
oct6 w&t-wly

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
Printing Inks,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Paper Co. of Wilmington, Pa.  
oct20 w&t-wly

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.**  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wly

**DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PASTELS PILLS.**  
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nervous and General Debility, Impotency, and all Diseases arising from Sexual Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dimness of Sight, Dizziness, and before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirit, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Faintness, &c.* For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pastels*, a box of *Verine Tonic Pills*, and a box of *Verine Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perform, and should be used together in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

1. They diminish the violence of sexual excitement.  
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions.  
3. They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.  
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness.  
5. They cultivate the spirits, which are usually depressed by expelling all exciting causes from the system.  
6. By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood.

They cure when all other means have failed. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor anything that can in any event prove injurious. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.

They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate.

That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box, and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be enclosed for return postage.

LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression of the Menstruation, or any disease, peculiar to their sex*, should use *DR. GATES' FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS*. Price by mail, \$1 and one stamp.

CAUTION—These Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as *MISCARriage* will be the consequence.

LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution, by the use of *M. La Caze's French Preventive Powder*. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.

These powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.

Send for *DR. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases*. Price ten cents.

Address:  
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,  
feb7 w&t-wly

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under my supervision, and graduated at the above institution, with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to his medical skill; and he can be found at all times, except when professionally



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.  
TERMS:  
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00  
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1861.

Judge, alias Colonel Bramlette.  
Last week Judge Bramlette declined to hold court in Boyle county, there being no criminal cases on the docket. He has command of a Regiment of Government troops, and left the court-room to meet them. Judge Bramlette is a profound jurist, and will make a gallant soldier.

We clip the above from the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger of August 16. We presume the editor speaks by the card in designating Judge Bramlette of the Kentucky Circuit Court as a Federal Colonel. He led the troop of Federal cavalry from Camp Robinson, which made a raid into Lexington last Wednesday.

The people of Kentucky would be pleased to learn what judicial construction this "profound jurist" puts upon section 18, article 8, of the Constitution of Kentucky, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 18. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same."

Is this man now drawing a salary from both the Federal and State governments? It will not avail him for justification to say that he has not qualified under a Federal commission, nor received pay from the Federal Treasury. The prohibition of the State Constitution runs against the exercise of any office of trust in the Federal service—whether commissioned or not, whether paid or not. And yet it is notorious that Bramlette is at the same time holding the office of Judge in Kentucky and exercising an office of trust in the Federal service. Should the Legislature impeach him, as it should, for this infraction of the Constitution, how can he possibly escape conviction? Has he not, like his master, Abe Lincoln, "an oath registered in heaven," to support the Constitution? And does he hope to escape punishment for the violation of his oath, because the Usurper first set the example? Bramlette cannot officially serve the Federal and State governments at the same time. He must surrender his authority under one or the other. "Under which King, Bozonian? Speak or die."

Rousseau's Brigade to Remain at Camp Jo. Holt.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Rousseau's brigade, which had been ordered to march to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Jo. Holt for the present.

The above was published among the regular dispatches in the Tuesday morning dailies. The Louisville Journal of Monday morning, announced that Rousseau's brigade was under orders to march, and would march, to St. Louis, that very day. We gave the announcement in our last issue, but at the same time doubted its truth. We have all along believed that Rousseau's brigade was destined for Cumberland Gap, and we still believe so. No faith or trust can be put in any intelligence through the mails, telegraph, or press in the interest of Lincoln. The mails, telegraph, and Journal, (with other allied organs), are more under control of Lincoln's minions, than any slave in Kentucky is to his master; and they will as readily suppress the truth or propagate lies, as the hand will carry food to the mouth of a hungry man. We have no doubt—and time will show—that Rousseau never was ordered to St. Louis. His brigade, in our opinion, is intended for operations in Kentucky or Tennessee; but, although such is our belief, we do not believe that he or his men will ever make their way to the latter State.

THE GUNS AT CAMP ROBINSON.—The Hon. Garrett Davis returned from Washington last Friday, and we understand that he reports, as the result of a conversation with President Lincoln, that the President had sent guns to Kentucky at the request of Union men of Kentucky, for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union. The President said also that the guns would remain in Kentucky, unless the sovereign authority of the State, the representatives of the people, assembled as the Legislature of the Commonwealth, shall pass an order for their removal. The President will not listen to any request emanating from a less authority than that of the constitutionally authorized representatives of the wishes of the people of Kentucky.—*Lou. Jour.*, Aug. 28.

If the above is to be relied on, if it is not meant for snare, it affords the best evidence of returning sense on the part of the maddened Usurper and his bedlamite supporters we have yet seen. We pass over the ridiculous assertion that the arms sent into Kentucky at the request of Union men, were "for lawful purposes, and in conformity with the laws of the Union." But the implied promise of Lincoln to withdraw his guns—and his camps too, as we infer—is the only course we can conceive of, to prevent an attack on them by Tennessee, which would inevitably involve the State in civil war. The Legislature should promptly demand the withdrawal of the camps; and we hope, for the peace of the State, that it will be done on the very first day of the session.

The Memphis Appeal is reported as saying that the fact that French agents are there buying tobacco is significant of the future purposes of the French Government.

The latest intelligence from California, with San Francisco dates to the 17th, report that forces are raising there in the Federal service. It is said that 1500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. The accounts say that nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. Sumner, and the 500 cavalry are nearly all accepted.

The Richmond Dispatch is reported as saying that the Kanawha Valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

Voice of the Daughters of Kentucky.  
We are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter from a Kentucky born lady, now resident in Memphis, to her sister in this State—both ladies of eminent families. The intrinsic significance of the letter is emphasized by the fact that it is a sample of the spirit of thousands of such epistles heretofore received, and yet to be received from the female kindred of our people in Virginia, our mother State, and from our daughters in Missouri, and in all the Southwestern States, now so ardently engaged in the noble cause of Southern Rights and popular liberty. These family letters speak from the heart to the heart, and are certainly producing one general emotion among all our people having hearts to feel and minds to consider the lamentable State of public affairs; and they will serve to swell the tide of indignant public sentiment to a height and force that will overwhelm the heartless politicians who are degrading our once noble but now pitiable Commonwealth.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.  
MY SISTER: The ladies here have occupied themselves for over two months making up uniforms for our soldiers. Even the most fashionable have been employed in this way, as many of our own troops were turned off without having time or means to do it. Our ladies, many who had not been in the habit of making their own dresses, joined and have made gratuitously over 2,000 suits, besides many more suits being made by those who were not able to give their work for nothing—and many companies preferred pay for theirs so that all were accommodated. The ladies, also, have established and furnished soldiers' hospital, where they nurse and take care of any sick soldier. The average number in it last week was from 40 to 50. You know we have 10 or 15,000 troops within a short travel by rail to Memphis, many of whom are brought here sick—nothing fatal, but sick enough to keep most of the ladies engaged. Indeed we have few idlers here now, so that when we do whip out the Lincolns, we shall be compensated in part by the development of our own resources. The efficiency of Southern women was never known until they have been aroused by impudent invaders. Though, if they have set foot on our soil, it has been by stealth; and I do trust the Lord who has so signally "covered our armies in battle," and preserved the lives of so many brave men, will also deliver our land from such pollution. I do hope Kentucky will get rid herself of Lincoln degradation, and that Gov. McG. will stand firm to his independence. *Right is might, and our God will sustain his own cause.*

Grand Barbecue in Old Mason.  
The friends of the Neutrality and Peace of Kentucky will give a grand Barbecue near Mayfield, Mason county, on the 9th day of September, and expect a gathering of 20,000 people. The people there are both able and willing to entertain such a crowd. The object is noble, and the greatest orators of the State will address the people.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING IN MISSOURI.—Our special St. Louis dispatch contains news of startling interest. Ben. McCullough is marching on Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, and has reached its immediate vicinity, at the head of 10,000 men. Another important battle is imminent.

It is very likely, weighing all probabilities, that the Hessians will soon be cleaned out of Missouri.

CANDID.—The *New York World*, (Black Republican), says it is said that experience teaches. It certainly has taught us something. Big Bethel, Vienna, and Bull Run, have knocked out of us some of our conceit.

Under the orders of Lincoln's military despotism, all newspapers and letters going South are to be stopped. The pockets of all private travelers are searched, whether men or women. The mails, Express companies, and private travelers are all alike blockaded and embargoed.

The Memphis Appeal says it is informed that Lee has completely surrounded Rosecrans in Western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON'S STAFF.—The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th inst.: Capt. Green, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. Limonds, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Paine, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieutenant Machin, Topographical Engineer; Surgeon Cuyler, of Medical staff.

Peace State Convention.  
The Covington Journal publishing the call for a Peace State Convention at Frankfort, says:

We trust it will be signed by all true patriots in Kentucky. In addition to this movement, let meetings for the promotion of peace be held in every county in the State, at which the people may express their views and delegate their representatives in the State Convention. The question in Kentucky is narrowed down to neutrality or war. Possibly the momentous question is yet within the control of the people. Some of the leaders of the Union party have been using neutrality as a cloak to hide their real purposes. The great mass of the people are HONESTLY and EARNESTLY in favor of neutrality. Of this fact all doubters will be convinced in less than four weeks.

EAST TENNESSEE ALL RIGHT.—We learn from the Nashville papers that four full regiments of infantry for the Confederate service have been raised in East Tennessee, including those five companies from Greene county, the home of the tory traitor, Andy Johnson. They have also raised six or eight fine cavalry companies in that part of the State. We add the following from the Memphis Appeal:

The Hon. Geo. W. Bridges, who has been an intense Union man, and was a candidate for the United States Congress in the late election, advised Col. Carroll of his intention to raise a regiment of volunteers from among the Unionists of his district, and enter the active service of the Confederate States.

The telegraphic correspondence of several of the New York papers, in announcing the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler, added, without the slightest authority for the statement, that Mr. W. B. Reed, Mr. G. M. Wharton, and others whom they specified, had also been taken into custody. As this absurd story is repeated in yesterday's Herald, it is proper to say that, so far as the gentlemen named are concerned, it is a pure invention.

[From N. Y. Daily News, August 23.]  
The Government and the Daily News.  
Our telegraphic dispatches announce, that upon the arrival of the railroad train at Philadelphia from New York, yesterday morning, the United States Marshal for that district, assisted by his officers, seized three thousand copies of the New York Daily News intended for that city, and that its sale in Philadelphia and throughout the Southwest has been, by order of the Administration, suppressed.

As to the special reasons which have induced this arbitrary act of the executive Government of the United States, we have as yet no definite intelligence. Our readers will cheerfully bear us witness, that the Daily News, at least since its publication under present auspices, has contained no word in violation of the Constitution or the laws. It has committed no crime, and has not abetted or sympathized with crime. It has abused no privilege as a free press. It has violated no courtesy to the Government or to any of its officers by the publication of military facts. It has disarmed even malicious criticism, by furnishing to the public only such information relating to the present crisis, as has appeared in journals enjoying the patronage and confidence of the Cabinet at Washington. Its columns have contained no word, for which even those hostile to our opinions could justly reproach or reproach us. If it has erred, the error has been upon the part of humanity and free Government. It has met the demands of the crisis firmly and fearlessly, yet always courteously and temperately. It has spoken of the President and his Cabinet, and of their friends upon all occasions only in terms rigorously and studiously respectful. While mobs have been instigated against us by a vituperative Press, and the mother tongue exulted upon in coarse abuse and in misrepresentations of our sympathies and our motives, we have replied only by silence, or in a spirit of candor and moderation which the consciousness of our solemn responsibility in an hour of danger to civil liberty could alone inspire. Our sole offense—if offense it be—is that we have fearlessly asserted and exercised the right which the Constitution has guaranteed to us, in war as well as in peace, to oppose, not the Government, but the policy of the national Administration. If we may not do this, then are we indeed slaves, in bonds more hard to bear than were ever riveted upon the limbs of any man within whose veins flows Anglo Saxon blood.

To many thousands of our usual daily readers the Daily News is from this day a sealed book. The heavy hand of executive power falls, not upon us, but upon millions of people born to freedom. Those who think still, though they cannot read, it is difficult to bid the mind in chains. Thought, at least, cannot be suppressed. No Austrian dungeons can restrain the human will. Those to whom the Daily News is forbidden, will think, reason, resolve and act still.

While we feel that the most sacred of the private and public rights which an American citizen may enjoy have been violated in pure wantonness, we record the fact and our protest against it more in sorrow than surprise. It is but one more milestone in the nation's dark condition. It is but one new signal-light to wake and warn a sleeping people to a realization of their duty and their threatened fate. We shall endeavor manfully to bear our part of the fortunes of the storm—prudently, we trust, but unflinchingly; and until the pen is wrenched from our hand, one Press, at least, in New York, shall dare to be free, and to speak without a permit from the hand of arbitrary power.

Issue of Treasury Notes—War Tax.

RICHMOND, August 19.  
The President to-day approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under special conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Notes. The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, merchandise, bank and other stock, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.

Nashville Union and American.

Further by the Washington.

New York, Aug. 26.

The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washington:

The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London Globe denies the authority of the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report of the subject has been officially received.

The London Times in an editorial shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived off Hollywood on the 15th.

The London Times' city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government; and says that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

A Battle Progressing on the Potomac.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Aug. 27.

It is reported that Col. Geary has anticipated the attack from the rebels. An officer reports hearing heavy firing near Poolsville, supposed to have been between Gen. Stone's advance guard and some of Gen. Johnston's forces. A full battery and the Tammany, New York, Regiment, departed for the scene of action. The mail messenger reports hearing firing in the same direction, and it is believed a fight was going on near Edwards' Ferry.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. McClellan's Plan Defeated.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Through the agency of some traitors, the plan of Gen. McClellan for making a reconnaissance in force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which might have resulted in cutting off the rebels from the sea, was betrayed to the enemy, hence their sudden stampede.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Troops in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A letter received here from Tennessee says, 25,000 rebels are under arms in that State. In the Lagrange district, all but 24 of the male inhabitants have enlisted in the rebel army.

The pickets of Beauregard's army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before, but this fact, it is believed, does not indicate an attack.

Amos Kendall and family have abandoned their home near this city, and removed to Trenton, N. J.

It is said that the English and French fleets on our coast are intended for service at Vera Cruz, intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of these Governments.

Defeat of Col. Tyler on the Kanawha.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Advice from the Kanawha River says that the Rebels were surrounded and badly defeated by the Rebels under Floyd, early yesterday morning, at Summerville. We have no particulars.

Letter from Lexington.  
Crittenden's Neutrality—Who is Responsible for the Violation of Kentucky's Neutrality—Another Lincoln Encampment—The Unionists—Grand Pic-Nic.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]  
LEXINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: It is very obvious to the most careless observer that the happy result, which the citizens of Kentucky had fondly hoped they could preserve undisturbed by their position of neutrality, till the expiration of hostilities, is rapidly drawing to an end. And besides, the provocation which makes it necessary to discard that policy and take sides in the lamentable civil strife, proceeds directly from the proceedings and course of the very men, who at first were loudest in their applause of the neutral doctrine. The very first man who ever devised and promulgated that measure was Senator Crittenden in a speech delivered in this city on the very day the first guns of the war were roaring around and demolishing Sumter. He is sent to Congress from the Ashland district—elected on a platform, and that alone, and in direct antagonism to the dictate of duty and the voice of his constituency his vote is cast in favor of all measures calculated to prolong the strife, and even for men and money to prosecute it. Hon. Garrett Davis also adopted and endorsed the neutral attitude. His conduct ever since has been diametrically the reverse. To these two men more than any others, together with the inflammatory and mendacious voice of Andrew Johnson, must be attributed the necessity for abandoning our neutrality. Crittenden votes men and money. Davis clandestinely arms one class of his fellow citizens against the other, to act in conjunction with Government troops. Johnson conceives and is executing the mad and impossible scheme of transporting men and arms across the State to the rescue of East Tennessee. The acts of these three men are about to snatch away from us our sweet dreams of peace, and involve our State in the desolating terrors and horrors of the bloodiest part of the whole war. But thank God, a vast number of our citizens whom they have hitherto deceived, have cut loose from their diabolical pilotage. I am constantly hearing of such changes. Men who before agreed with them now condemn their conduct in the bitterest terms. As prominent samples just in this vicinity, I will mention the names of Roger W. Hanson, Capt. Abram Buford, W. A. Dudley, and I understand that even Judge Buckner, Union member elect from Fayette to the Legislature, is strongly opposed to the occupation of Kentucky soil by Government or any other kind of troops, intended to interrupt our neutrality, and it is reported he indorses Mr. Dudley's late letter to that effect. M. C. Johnson, Esq., is said to entertain the same sentiments. Capt. Buford was in this city to-day. In conversation with a gentleman he announced himself in favor of strict neutrality, and vehemently denounced the encampment in Garrard county as a shameful violation thereof. He furthermore asserted that the crisis had arrived when Kentucky must decide her permanent destiny, North or South, free or slave. In this connection I might also mention that Captains J. H. Shropshire and R. D. Mahone, of the Home Guards here, resigned their commands last night and withdrew from the organization, the former declaring that he could no longer repose any faith in their pretensions, professions, nor principles. Many of the men are following the example, and are also rapidly leaving the Home Guard ranks, so that it is found convenient to organize the fragments of four large companies into two. The famous Chasseur company of this place, heretofore regarded as an inflexible Union body, is being likewise ruptured by political dissensions, twelve having already abandoned it, and more, it is said, will follow their comrades. Some of them will unite with the State Guard, and the balance will organize a separate corps and tender the command to F. K. Hunt, Esq., one of the present commissioners from Gov. Magoffin to Lincoln. The most aggravating cause for these desertions proceeds from the fact that when the Lincoln force from Camp Dick Robinson invaded our city to escort the guns and munitions away, the Chasseurs and Home Guards were ordered out to succor the Lincolns, and in case of assault, to aid in shooting down their own friends and fellow-citizens.

To-day the ground for another encampment of Lincoln troops is being surveyed six miles from this city, on the farm of a man by the name of Asher. This will add but fresh inflammation to the already exasperated feelings of the people. It may lead to direct conflict, as Rousseau's brigade, and another spurious citizens of Kentucky, to the number of 2,000, it is said, will be congregated there. They may find in it an insalubrious locality. Upon the report of the Commissioners to Washington will doubtless depend the peace of the State. Men here declare that if they are unsuccessful, the Government should issue proclamation directing a disbandment of the hostile troops. If that fails to disperse them, he should call out the State Guard and rescue the State from the pernicious and degrading fate of Maryland and Missouri. Almost the entire farming interest agree in this opinion. And I have no doubt from indications, that course must be pursued; for in advance of the Commissioners and in anticipation of their report, Garrett Davis has just returned from Washington and announced that affairs must stand as they are. Mr. Davis was in the city to-day, and closed with a knot of prominent Unionists. What the subject and result of their deliberations were, I am unable to state. But whatever decision is arrived at by the Unconditionalists, is of little importance, except so far as that it will probably afford an eagerly desired opportunity to the gallant members of the State Guard of vindicating the honor and independence of the State before they are graciously disbanded by our patriotic Legislature. If the Legislature does attempt to abolish the State Guard, will it deprive them of their arms, too, and distribute them among the Home Guard?

P. S.—A large and enthusiastic Southern Rights picnic was given to-day, seven miles from here, near Athens, in this county.

Next Wednesday a Neutrality Barbecue will be given one mile from Lexington, where the Washington Commissioners, it is expected, will have returned. They will give an account of their mission, and many eminent speakers will be in attendance. It will be Messrs. Breckinridge, Hanson, Beck, Clay, Preston, and others. A grand affair is anticipated.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.—It is reported that a dispatch has been received in this city announcing the result of the interview between Mr. Lincoln and the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magoffin to Washington. It is stated that the President has determined to shape his policy, so far as regards Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes of the Union members of the Legislature and the Union delegation in Congress. This, doubtless, accounts for the call published in the Journal for the Union members of Congress in this State to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next.

We regard the reply of the President to the Commissioners, if it shall be as reported, as by no means satisfactory. It is a trick of the Union party to gain time, so that by an act of the Legislature the Lincoln encampments in the State can be increased and legalized, and the State Guard disbanded; and when this shall be done, there will be no difficulty in marching Lincoln soldiers into the State, and re-creating there the same scenes which have transpired in Maryland and Missouri.—*Lou. Cour.*

Corn is worth fifteen cents a bushel in Lafayette, Indiana, and wheat fifty cents.

[From the Louisville Courier.]  
A. Card.  
A letter over the signature of "Thomas Steele, Jr.," in the Louisville Courier, of the 24th inst., states: "As I passed through Frankfort I was pointed out to a Union man, (moderate name for a Lincoln man), to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruett of Frankfort."

So far as these statements, or any part of said letter refer to me, they are entirely false. I did not see Steele as he passed through Frankfort on Wednesday last, that I recollect of; he was not pointed out to me, I did not point him out to any one, did not send any telegraphic dispatch concerning him or any other person; nor had I, directly, or indirectly, by giving information or otherwise, anything to do with his arrest.

The silly insinuations in the letter are base and contemptible; and the slur which is implied by calling me a "Lincoln man," falls harmless from the lips of a traitor.

This fellow boasted a few days since, (so I am credibly informed,) of his exploits in the battle of Bull's Run, in Va., and said "he had fired eighteen times and killed six."

J. W. PRUETT.  
FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.  
We, the undersigned, were engaged in the employment of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad Company on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., and certify that no dispatch of any kind was sent through the Telegraph Office to Louisville, by J. W. Pruett, on that day.

THOS. C. KYTE,  
Railroad agent.  
F. C. COOK,  
Operator, pro tem.  
FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

A young man who applied at a recruiting station in Wisconsin, was asked "if he could sleep on the point of a bayonet," when he promptly replied by saying "he could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whisky, and the kind they used in Lisbon would kill further than any shooting-iron he ever saw."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF  
STRAW GOODS,  
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY  
KEENON & GIBBONS,  
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

febs 25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1 w&t

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 w&t-wt

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm or W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

Oct 16 w&t-wt

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!

WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

THE 25th Annual Session will commence on Monday, November 4th, and continue for four months. The Preliminary course will commence on Monday, October 7th.

For further information, address Dr. J. W. BENSON, Dean, &c.

Aug 27 w&t-wt

Commonwealth copy two times and send bill to J. W. E. Dean.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY  
WILL open a School in the city of Frankfort in an early day—the day to be announced when agreed upon.  
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, and plain Sewing \$10 00  
Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History..... 12 50  
The above branches continued with Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Mythology, Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c..... 15 00  
Piano and Guitar, \$10 each, Drawing and Painting \$3. Fuel \$2 for the winter.  
For information apply to  
aug 27 REV. J. M. LANCASTER.

LEON LAMM. SAMUEL LAMM.  
Baltimore, Maryland. Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.

HAVE opened a C



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

To the People of Fayette County.

The following letter appeared in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d inst.:

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 19, 1861.

"The public mind has become excited with excitement in this vicinity. To-day, being our regular county court day, was selected by Col. Roger W. Hanson as an appropriate occasion for making a very inflammatory and traitorous speech. His object was to stir up a hellish spirit of war. He began with an attack upon the camp in Garrard county, declared that, if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. He said he saw Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, and that Harris declared that he should consider it a violation of Kentucky neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array if those troops were not speedily vacated. Thirty days are given to you, Union men of Kentucky; use those thirty days to a good advantage, or a civil war will confront us with all its horrors."

"Hanson also said, that if the Legislature deposed Gov. Magoffin, it would only be accomplished when 10,000 Kentuckians had fallen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolnite Legislature."

"I have not written this to inflame the demon of war; but, if we are to have a bloody civil war here in our midst, I wish every Kentuckian to be aware of the fact and prepare for the dread necessity. These are indisputable facts. Even now in this traitorous county the fire-eaters are raging to bring on a conflict. This is a fearful state of affairs and demands immediate attention from the people of Kentucky and from the Legislatures soon as they assemble."

"I wish through the means of this communication, to inform the people that not one statement in the above letter is true. I do not know who its author is, nor do I care. It is false from beginning to end, and I do not doubt that the writer knew it was false when he wrote it. I did not say upon that occasion that if those troops are not disbanded in thirty days, they will be put down at the point of the bayonet. I did say that unless the Union men of Kentucky prevailed upon the President to remove them from the State, it would, in my opinion, involve the State in civil war within thirty days."

"I did not say that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, declared to me that he would consider the continuation of this camp a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array, if the camps were not speedily vacated."

On the contrary, I stated that Gov. Harris had told me that Tennessee had heretofore, and still intended to respect the neutrality of our State; that no Tennessee soldier, by permission or authority, had put foot upon our soil, and that such was the strictness with which our neutrality had been observed, that at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee troops were required, at the discretion of the Union men, to furnish themselves with water from a distant spring, while those who were not permitted to approach, because it was upon Kentucky soil; and that while he would recognize and respect sacredly the neutrality of our State, he would not permit Lincoln troops, even if they were Kentuckians, to carry arms into East Tennessee, and thus arm a portion of the people against the State, and that any attempt to do so would necessarily lead to a collision of arms."

"I did not say that if the Legislature deposed Gov. Magoffin, it would only be accomplished when ten thousand Kentuckians had fallen, attempting to resist the usurpations of the Lincolnite Legislature."

"I did say that the Union party was at one time the conservative party, and had become the revolutionary party of the State, and that many of its leaders desired to overturn the State Government, by deposing the Governor and usurping his authority. I said that the division of the Legislature was such that it could not be done constitutionally, and the attempt to do it, in violation of the Constitution, would cost ten thousand lives."

"It will be seen that the writer of the letter fabricated three of the most important falsehoods that could be invented for the purpose to which the Journal applied them. I do not know that the writer has any employment to invent such facts as are most needed by the Journal, but I do say that if he had been employed for the express purpose, he could not have discharged his undertaking better than he has done in this instance."

The Journal made this letter the pretext of an attack upon me personally, and the basis of an inflammatory article, in which he attempts by false statements and exciting appeals, to make the people believe that the State is about to be invaded, and they must awake, arouse, and prepare to meet the invaders."

During the storm which has raged all around Kentucky for months, she alone has had security and peace. This peace is being disturbed, and is about to be destroyed by the occupation of our State with Lincoln troops, and the Louisville Journal attempts to lull to rest the people with the cry that it is done to resist invasion, when there is no power on earth, except the Federal Government, that dreams of such an attempt."

The Observer and Reporter, in a recent issue, informs its readers that the encampment is only for drill and military instruction; but since that time, at the point of the bayonet, nine car loads of arms and munitions of war, the Journal, with more plausibility, announces that the encampment is to resist invasion."

We had peace throughout the entire State; no complaint was made; no one was oppressed, and no invasion was threatened. Why was it necessary under these circumstances to occupy our State with troops, and subject our people to the insults and oppressions incident to a large and undisciplined military force, where every one who is not a Union man, at which the people are entertained with political speeches, and food at the expense of the Federal Government. Those who applauded and approved what they heard from these military orators were made welcome, while those who dissented, were driven out, at the point of the bayonet. A drove of horses belonging to Mr. Bronson, of Madison county—and on their way to the Southern market, have been stopped, and the drivers free while the Kentuckians put in jail, and the horses carried to Camp Robinson. Our peaceful city was disturbed on Wednesday last, by the invasion of 200 Lincoln soldiers, with loaded Sharpe's rifles and sabre bayonets. Our men were calm and prudent, and the indignation of our outraged people found vent only in the execrations of the women and children."

The frowns of our women and the curses of our little boys, gave evidence of the terrible storm that would burst upon our people when the men came stand these things no longer. There is said to be a point beyond which human endurance ceases to be a virtue."

The next thing to be expected in the drama of subjugation, is the taking down of secession and peace flags, and the arrest of secessionists and anti-war men, and then the war will begin, and God only knows when it will end."

In view of all these facts, I have been opposed to the occupation of the State with the troops of either the Federal or Confederate Government. I am opposed to it because I am for peace, and against war. I am for neutrality as I proclaimed it to the people of Lexington, on the 18th of April, and as reported and approved in the Observer and Reporter of the 20th of that month. I am for strict neutrality as proclaimed in the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, and as proclaimed by the Executive Committee of the Union Democratic party, of which I believe both the editor of the Journal and Democrat were members."

The neutrality I advocate will keep soldiers out of the State and peace and prosperity in it. The neutrality the Journal maintains has brought soldiers into the State—has closed our Southern markets, and will inevitably bring civil war."

The people have been misunderstood by the Lincoln leaders of the State. Votes for neutrality have been counted votes for Lincoln. It is a sad delusion, and one that will involve our State in great trouble. The people have been deceived, and are about to be betrayed. All their professions, that the military enterprise is for military instruction or for resistance to invasion, are intended to calm and quiet our people until the military occupation is completed."

Several weeks since Col. Rousseau proposed to raise his regiment in the State. I appealed to Union friends to stop it, and they did stop it, and I thought permanently. But it was another fraud, it was only postponed until after the August election—and soon as they again counted the votes of the people recorded for neutrality, and the Legislature elected, beyond the revocation of the people, they openly and boldly do that which they so promptly stopped before the election."

The leaders of the Union party know full well that the object of the military movement in this State is to accomplish two purposes, one of them is to transport arms to East Tennessee, to arm the military movement of that State against the State of Tennessee, and at the same time bring on a conflict between the State of Kentucky and Tennessee, hoping thereby to unite Kentucky against the South."

The other of these purposes is to occupy the State with troops, so as to hold her in perfect subjugation to the government, in order that the tax may be coerced and all the Southern markets closed against the exportation of our products, cutting off the South from the supplies which our State has heretofore furnished them. The people are reluctant to distrust and discard their leaders. But the veil which conceals their purposes is being removed. Suspicion has been aroused. Truth is being brought to light, and a mighty revolution is at hand, a revolution, which, by the force of public opinion, will hurl from power those who have betrayed public confidence, and drive the Lincoln soldiers from the State, and restore Kentucky to her proud position of neutrality, and bring all the blessings of peace."

How vain and hopeless must be the cause that depends for success upon making an intelligent people believe that the permitting the occupation of the State by Lincoln troops, and the furnishing of men and money to the Federal Government, is neutrality between that Government and the Confederate Government. If furnishing men and money is neutrality, then I ask what is subjection and submission? All that New England does, or is required to do, is to furnish men and money, yet we are told that Kentucky, doing the same thing, is neutral, while New England is certainly not neutral. How hopeless also must be the cause which depends for its success upon making an intelligent people believe that the present military movement in this State is merely for the purpose of drilling and military instruction, or to resist the invasion of the State by the South, when everybody knows that the South has no such intention because she wants us as friends, not as enemies."

The great misfortune of the Union party has been that it put implicit confidence in the Louisville Journal. Such has been the power of that paper that it could stop at pleasure the eyes and ears of all its followers. It abuses and slanders whom it pleases for mere political effect, and often without the least cause of provocation. The offense of differing with it is sufficient provocation for the most low and vulgar abuse. Unless the tide of Abolition is checked, and Kentucky's neutrality maintained, it will soon become imprisonment, if not death, to incur the displeasure of the Journal. It has already denounced me as a traitor, and I suppose I will be one of its first victims. I have heretofore been upon the most friendly terms with its editors, and have done for them nothing but the kindest feelings, and up to this moment have never uttered of them a word of unkindness; yet because my opinions differ from the Journal, it assails my motives and attacks my character. The Journal has said a great many things in my favor in days gone by; it has complimented me greatly beyond my merits, all of which, I suppose, he will now say is untrue. Well, I suppose I ought not to complain until he has said as many bad things against me as he has said good things for me—that is, until he has told as many truths against me as he has told falsehoods in my favor. When the Journal tells as many truths as it has falsehoods, it will be the oldest institution in the world, and not only I, but everybody else, will forgive it all its sins."

I never could see the manliness of attacking a gentleman with a newspaper when he had no newspaper to return the fight with. A fight between gentlemen, in order to be honorable, should be fair and equal; and I therefore heartily approve of one editor abusing another, because it is always deserved on both sides, and because it is a fair fight. But I do object to an editor abusing a private citizen without cause, because it is both unjust and unfair."

The character of me among other things of a blood drop of blood in his veins contains treason enough to make a regiment of traitors."

The Journal is so given to calumny and detraction, that slander accumulates upon his tongue like water in the mill-dam. When the flood-gate is let down it catches, as millers say, a head, and makes ready for the first customer. It is just so with the Journal. If by accident the next customer gets a deluge of filth."

What a pity that some man as deserving of abuse as he himself is did not happen to come along when I did."

But if my blood is so tainted with treason by being a neutrality man, what must be the condition of the blood of a secessionist? The blood of a man is not of his own creating, but it is natural to him, and its qualities are inherited. I am informed that the editor of the Journal has only two children—both boys, and both secessionists; and one of them is called a traitor in the Confederate army. I would like to know where these boys got this traitorous blood from. They come by it honestly—they got it from their father, and it was the best blood in him. But I do think the Jour-

nal ought to cleanse its own household before it begins to charge other people with treason. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution, then will come our time to act."

Senator Hunter's letter in December, said: "I do not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln a just cause for secession. If the Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure their rights in the Union, I advise them to stand by it."

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Kentucky refused, in April last, to join the South in this struggle. It was a wise decision. Now you are called upon to join the North, and to contribute men and money to wage the most unnatural and the most hopeless war that was ever waged on earth. I appeal to the people not to rally to arms as the Journal has done, but I appeal to the people to rally in council and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, frauds and deceptions, before it is too late, whether our destinies shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and ruin. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, let us all go together. We cannot agree in favor of secession. We cannot agree in favor of submission to the North—but we ought to agree in favor of neutrality. We had no hand in bringing this war on, and I say let Kentucky take no part in fighting it out."

These are my honest convictions, and I have maintained them boldly and fearlessly, and I intend to continue to do so until Kentucky's neutrality is established or I am stopped by the hand of violence or oppression. ROGER W. HANSON."

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Kentucky refused, in April last, to join the South in this struggle. It was a wise decision. Now you are called upon to join the North, and to contribute men and money to wage the most unnatural and the most hopeless war that was ever waged on earth. I appeal to the people not to rally to arms as the Journal has done, but I appeal to the people to rally in council and to determine for themselves, free from prejudice, frauds and deceptions, before it is too late, whether our destinies shall be one of peace and prosperity, or one of war and ruin. We should, as a State, be united, and whatever course we pursue, let us all go together. We cannot agree in favor of secession. We cannot agree in favor of submission to the North—but we ought to agree in favor of neutrality. We had no hand in bringing this war on, and I say let Kentucky take no part in fighting it out."

These are my honest convictions, and I have maintained them boldly and fearlessly, and I intend to continue to do so until Kentucky's neutrality is established or I am stopped by the hand of violence or oppression. ROGER W. HANSON."

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.) Peace—Compromise—Ultimate Reunion. It has become so common among the supporters of the present war to charge its responsibility wholly upon the South, that we deem it proper to refer to the record for testimony in this matter. It is even asserted that the Cotton States, having formed the deliberate purpose to break up the Union, would accept of no compromise whatever; and hence, as a necessary consequence, to test the stability of the Union by force of arms. This we conceive to be the position of most anti-Republicans who sustain the war. This question of responsibility is an important one, and should be definitely settled. We propose to prove that the South, as a whole, was not only anxious for peace, but that they were strongly opposed to a dissolution of the Union."

No question of dispute that the election of a Republican President in November was put forward by certain South Carolina politicians and other fire-eating disorganizers as a sufficient pretext for immediately dissolving the Union. This, however, was not so accepted by the Southern people generally; and even when South Carolina was taking the preliminary steps for her secession, the movement was opposed by the almost unanimous voice of all the other States. From the election of President Lincoln until the dissolution of Congress, the leading men of the South—those who are now at the head of the Confederate Government, and against whom the denunciation of the North is most bitter—made every effort to avert what no sane American could but consider the greatest calamity that could befall this nation. This assertion is substantiated by their speeches on numerous occasions. Gov. Moore, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature on Nov. 7th, said:

"I am no secessionist *per se*, and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation, could I have the assurance that the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, would be as durable as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast territorial limits of its jurisdiction. This cannot be the case, however, unless each section of the country accords to every other section the full measure of its constitutional rights."

Said Gov. Leitch, of Virginia, in his letter to J. S. Brisson, Nov. 19th:

"If the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Union will be perpetual. In this hour of danger it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to cultivate a kind, generous and conciliatory spirit one towards another."

And A. H. Stephens, in the Georgia Legislature, Nov. 14:

"I say to you, don't give up the ship; don't abandon her yet. If she can be possibly preserved, and our rights, interests, and security be maintained, the object is worth the effort. Let us not, an account of disappointment and chagrin at the reverse of an election, give up all as lost, but let us see what can be done to prevent a wreck. The first question that presents itself, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for a State to separate from the Union."

Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution, then will come our time to act."

Senator Hunter's letter in December, said: "I do not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln a just cause for secession. If the Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure their rights in the Union, I advise them to stand by it."

Secretary Floyd's letter: "For only I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis. I believe that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union. The main study of all should be, to prevent any collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood."

## GOOD NEWS!

To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, smith to carry on the

### Gunsmithing Business.

VARIOUS BRANCHES, At my Tin and Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. New work made to order with neatness and dispatch. Don't forget the place—at G. W. Miller's Tin and Store, Frankfort, Ky. G. W. MILLER.

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

### Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

These "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a powerful purgative, taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Merwin's Fever and Ague Pills differ from ALL OTHER CHILL MEDICINES, in the following particulars: 1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure. 2d. They are recommended only for one class of diseases. 3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take. 4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable. 5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system. 6th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to all



## JOB WORK!

## YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. E. H. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience

in all other preparations, that it is the only article ever before the public

worth purchasing. Yours truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. H. BELL & CO., TROY, N. Y.

Gents—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. DALY,

merchant of Paducah, Ky., in regard to HEIMSTREET'S

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given

after the public use of most of the preparations

now offered, and is considered conclusive to the merits of

the Inimitable. An out of the large size, worth

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## HEIMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel

Drop, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret

Diseases, and all Affections of the

Bladder, Kidney, or Sexual Organs, whether exist-

ing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and

no matter of how long standing.

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom

to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and re-

moves all the Symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of Power

of Breathing, General Weakness, Hor-

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## DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT.

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to

the Citizens of the United States, that they have ob-

tained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to

the American public, the above justly celebrated

and world renowned article.

It is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent

physician of London, and is warranted to bring out

a thick coat of whiskers.

It is in three to six weeks. This article is the only

one of the kind used by the French, and in London

and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimu-

lating compound, acting as if by magic upon the

roots, causing the growth of the hair.

If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and

cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine

growth of hair.

Applied to the face, it will remove the freckles,

and will turn red or raw hair dark, and restore

gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth,

and free of dandruff.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article

in the United States, to whom all orders must be ad-

ressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists

and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted

to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who

desire it, by mail direct, securely packed, on receipt

of price and postage, \$1.

Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS &c.,

23 William Street, New York

Feb 23 wdt-wm.

MOPFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the

public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and

during that time have maintained a high character

in almost all parts of the world, for their efficacy

in restoring health and vigor to the system.

The following are among the distressing variety of

human diseases in which

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are so successful.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first

and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure,

healthy blood, instead of the stale and acid kind;

HEADACHE, by removing the cause of the disease,

and creating a new and healthy blood;

BRUISES, by removing the cause of the disease,

and creating a new and healthy blood;

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## OFFICIAL.

Proclamation of the Governor.